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INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	*Page*
INTRODUCTION		1 - 2	3
I.	STATUS OF ADHERENCE TO AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1988 CONVENTION	3 - 5	3
II.	IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4, AND ARTICLES 6 AND 7 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION	6 - 9	4
	A. Article 5, paragraph 4: request for confiscation or related investigations	7	4
	B. Article 6: request for extradition	8	4
	C. Article 7: request for mutual legal assistance	9	4
III.	ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1988 CONVENTION	10 - 14	5

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CONTENTS *(continued)*

		Paragraphs	*Page*
	A. Provision of legal assistance to Member States	10 - 12	5
	B. Commentary on the 1988 Convention	13 - 14	5
IV.	ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1988 CONVENTION	15 - 17	6
V.	RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS FOR FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1988 CONVENTION	18 - 30	6
	A. Adherence to and implementation of international drug control treaties	20	7
	B. Recommendations of the Working Group on Maritime Cooperation	21 - 25	7
	C. Role of Governments and the International Narcotic Control Board in furthering the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention	26 - 28	8
	D. Action that States should take to broaden measures against money-laundering	29	9
	E. Cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, and the Financial Action Task Force	30	9

Annexes

I.	Status of adherence to the international drug control treaties as at 30 June 1996	11
II.	Legal assistance provided to Governments by UNDCP between 1 July 1994 and 30 June 1996	13

INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/168, section VI, of 23 December 1994, on international action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session an updated report on the status of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[1]

2. The present report, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/168, reviews the implementation of the 1988 Convention over a two-year period, from 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1996.

I. STATUS OF ADHERENCE TO AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/168, section II, urged States to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention, as well as to the other main international drug control treaties, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[2] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[3]

4. As at 30 June 1996, 156 States were parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[4] or to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (of those 156 States, 17 were parties to the 1961 Convention only), 144 States were parties to the 1971 Convention and 132 were parties to the 1988 Convention (see annex I for the status of adherence). During the reporting period, ratification or accession to the international drug control treaties evolved as follows: 13 States* became parties to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol (either by directly becoming parties to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol or, for those that had been parties to the 1961 Convention only, by becoming parties to the 1972 Protocol); 13 States** became parties to the 1971 Convention; and 31 States*** became parties to the 1988 Convention.

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/168, section II, called upon all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in accordance with international instruments. Texts of drug control laws and regulations provided by States to the Secretary-General are published by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in the E/NL.. series of documents. Legislation adopted and published during the reporting period includes the following: amendments in lists of controlled substances, usually to bring the domestic scope of control into line with treaty provisions; comprehensive drug control acts dealing with the

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* Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Mauritius, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Swaziland, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

** Chad, Belgium, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Republic of Moldova, Swaziland, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

*** Algeria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Chad, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

organization of licit drug-related activities, the prohibition and repression of illicit operation, and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers; and amendments to penal codes providing for more severe penalties for drug trafficking or establishing new forms of criminal offences. There has been intensive legislative activity in the following three areas covered by the 1988 Convention: the control of illicit drug proceeds, with the adoption of numerous laws providing for the detection and repression of money-laundering activities and the confiscation of proceeds;**** the provision of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, including drug-related offences; and the establishment of precursor control mechanisms.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 5, PARAGRAPH 4, AND ARTICLES 6 AND 7 OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

6. In response to an increasing number of enquiries addressed to UNDCP concerning three articles of the 1988 Convention, the Programme sent a special questionnaire to States in 1995 on the implementation of article 5, paragraph 4, concerning requests for confiscation of proceeds, property, instrumentalities or any other things used in or intended for use in any manner in offences established in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention; the implementation of article 6, concerning extradition for drug-related offences; and the implementation of article 7, concerning mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings related to drug offences.

A. Article 5, paragraph 4: request for confiscation or related investigations

7. Most of the States that returned the questionnaire reported that they had neither made nor received requests for confiscation. Six States reported having made requests for confiscation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. One State reported having received funds following a request for confiscation of proceeds of drug trafficking.

B. Article 6: request for extradition

8. Nine States made or received requests for extradition pursuant to the provisions of article 6 of the 1988 Convention during 1995. Some States reported, however, that they could not furnish statistics for extradition for drug-related offences as their legal systems made no such distinctions.

C. Article 7: request for mutual legal assistance

9. Of the three fields for which data were requested, mutual legal assistance was by far the most frequently resorted to. The majority of States that returned the questionnaire reported having made and/or received a considerable number of requests for mutual legal assistance. Some reported having received and/or made requests for tracing property derived from drug trafficking, locating witnesses, taking evidence and, in some instances, providing evidence before courts of requesting countries, while others reported making or receiving requests for service of judicial documents. One State party to the 1988 Convention reported that in four instances the

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**** Of the laws providing for the confiscation of proceeds, a few provide for the enforcement of foreign confiscation orders, while others provide for the sharing of forfeited proceeds of drug trafficking and of amounts paid on account of fines among authorities that cooperated in the investigations leading to confiscation.

Convention was used as the basis for mutual legal assistance in the absence of treaties on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

III. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

A. Provision of legal assistance to Member States

10. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/168, section II, requested UNDCP to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States, upon request, in the adjustment of their national laws, policies and infrastructure to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as assistance in training personnel responsible for applying the new laws.

11. During the reporting period, legislative assistance was provided by UNDCP to requesting States (see annex II) using the following four-step methodology:

(a) Holding of evaluation missions, where the need for new or revised legislation was assessed and supported at both the political and executive levels;

(b) Preparation of new or revised legislation, once political and executive commitments had been made;

(c) Advisory support to Governments during the legislative approval and ratification process;

(d) Transfer of technical expertise to ensure the implementation of the conventions and domestic legislation, through training and the holding of legal workshops to resolve national, subregional and regional implementation problems.

Many States that had received legal assistance and had ratified the international drug control conventions either enacted new drug control legislation or had a draft law ready for submission to parliament.

12. Model legislation has been developed by UNDCP to promote more uniform implementation of the international drug control treaties and to facilitate international cooperation. A package of model laws on the regulation of licit activities, the repression of illicit activities, extradition and mutual legal assistance, money-laundering and confiscation of proceeds, as well as on the creation of required drug control bodies and coordination mechanisms, is available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, for use in the main legal systems. Model laws are updated and upgraded periodically, in line with significant trends and developments and are reviewed by informal meetings of international experts.

B. Commentary on the 1988 Convention

13. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1993/42 of 27 July 1993, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a commentary on the 1988 Convention. The Commentary is expected to be ready by December 1996.

14. Like the commentaries on the 1961 Convention,[5] on the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention[6] and on the 1971 Convention,[7] the Commentary on the 1988 Convention will be aimed at guiding Governments in framing legislative and administrative measures for effective implementation and uniform interpretation of the Convention. In addition, the Commentary on the 1988 Convention will, for the first time, contain practical guidelines for the implementation of the Convention. This innovation, requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, is expected to be of particular interest to Governments.

IV. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE 1988 CONVENTION

15. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat continues to promote the 1988 Convention, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/97 of 16 December 1992 and within the inter-agency efforts requested by the Assembly in its resolution 49/168 of 23 December 1994. The Department has provided substantial follow-up to earlier campaigns. The 1988 Convention and the role of the United Nations in combating drug trafficking and money-laundering were highlighted by the Department in two of its "UN in Action" television programmes, two television interviews for "World Chronicle", two articles in its publication Development Update, four articles in the UN Chronicle and more than 100 United Nations radio programmes during the past two years.

16. The Department produced press kits for each of the two annual reports released by the International Narcotics Control Board, which make prominent mention of the 1988 Convention. In conjunction with the release of the annual reports, the Department organized press conferences at Headquarters in New York as well as in scores of cities around the world, with the assistance of the United Nations information centres and services. The Department also produced press kits for the observance on 26 June of the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking", in 1995 and 1996. The Department has carried out extensive media outreach both at Headquarters and at Vienna, successfully arranging broadcast and print interviews for the reports of the International Narcotics Control Board and the International Day.

17. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme, assisted by the Department, prepared a major exhibition on "Sports against drugs", that was inaugurated at Vienna. The exhibit moved to Headquarters to coincide with the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on drug abuse and drug trafficking, before moving to the Olympics at Atlanta, Georgia, where it was the only United Nations exhibit. Prominent athletes and personages attended the opening of the exhibit in all three cities. In addition, wide press coverage was given to the Economic and Social Council high-level segment, with radio interviews on the report of the Secretary-General and the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS FOR FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1988 CONVENTION

18. In accordance with a request of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session, the Secretariat submitted a note to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session on the adequacy of existing national drug control legislation (E/CN.7/1995/12), for consideration under item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties". It also submitted a thematic list of its collection of texts of legislation on money-laundering, confiscation of proceeds, extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery and the control of precursors, prepared as a background document to the note on the adequacy of national legislation.

The note dealt with whether States parties to international drug control treaties translated into their domestic national legislation their obligations under those treaties. While stressing the fundamental importance of national legislation for treaty implementation and for an efficient drug control system, it was noted that certain factors, such as administrative policies, strategies used by the control authorities and the human and financial resources available for drug control, were decisive in the effective implementation of legislative provisions on drug control.

19. Cumulative indexes for 1994 and for the period 1991-1995,[8] listing drug control legislation adopted by States parties and non-parties to international drug control treaties were presented by the Secretariat to the Commission at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, respectively.

A. Adherence to and implementation of the international drug control treaties

20. In its resolution 3 (XXXIX) of 25 April 1996, the Commission urged all States to accede to the international drug control treaties before the end of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the years from 1991 to 2000. In the same resolution, it invited Member States to monitor the conformity of national legislation with the existing international drug control treaties and to adopt the measures necessary to strengthen the effectiveness of action involving prevention and cooperation of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. As regards regional and international cooperation, the Commission requested Member States to strengthen joint strategies designed to control various forms of crime linked to drug trafficking, for instance by adopting and intensifying the use of the technique of controlled delivery, which had proved effective in dealing with the increasingly complex activities of organized crime.

B. Recommendations of the Working Group on Maritime Cooperation

21. The Commission, in its resolution 8 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, endorsed the report, including the recommendations, of the meeting of the Working Group on Maritime Cooperation, which met at Vienna from 19 to 23 September 1994 and from 20 to 24 February 1995. The Working Group had been entrusted with the mandate to develop a set of comprehensive principles and specific recommendations to enhance on a global basis the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention.

22. In the same resolution, the Commission urged Governments to consider closely the recommendations of the Working Group in implementing article 17 of the 1988 Convention. In order to achieve broad-based cooperation against drug trafficking by sea, the Commission recommended that Governments should encourage commercial carriers and professional groups active in maritime transport to become involved in the fight against the illicit drug traffic, on the basis of voluntary cooperation and through memoranda of understanding at the national and international levels, as well as through training to increase the awareness of maritime transport personnel with regard to illicit drug trafficking.

23. Pursuant to the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group (E/CN.7/1995/13, para. 9), the Commission, in its resolution 8 (XXXVIII), requested UNDCP to convene an expert group meeting to develop training and technical assistance programmes in maritime drug law enforcement. Accordingly, an Expert Group on Maritime Drug Law Enforcement met at Vienna from 27 to 29 February 1996. It considered the development of a training programme for minimum standards and safeguards in the conduct of stopping and boarding vessels and carrying out searches at sea, in accordance with the international law of the sea; the formation of multinational mobile training teams to carry out such training programmes in States at their request; and the development of training materials on techniques and methods for inspecting vessels and establishing

timetables for their dissemination. Its recommendations were submitted to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session.

24. In its recommendation, the Expert Group identified a need for common standard training curricula designed to promote a consistent international approach to maritime law enforcement. Such an approach would foster closer cooperation and greater uniformity in the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention. The Expert Group also recommended that UNDCP should undertake missions to requesting States in order to conduct a thorough needs assessment, to identify the assistance and training required, particularly in the establishment of or upgrading of ship registries, and to enable States to provide timely and reliable information.

25. In the light of the recommendations of both the Working Group on Maritime Cooperation and the Expert Group on Maritime Drug Law Enforcement, the Commission urged UNDCP to prepare training guides as well as other forms of technical cooperation. It stressed that holding a regional seminar on operational training for maritime law enforcement would be useful. In that connection, the Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government of Japan to convene a UNDCP regional seminar on maritime drug law enforcement in Asia and the Pacific and to make a voluntary financial contribution to the holding of such a seminar.

C. Role of Governments and the International Narcotics Control Board in furthering the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

26. In considering the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention,[10] the Commission noted the emphasis placed by the Board on the application of a minimum set of controls by Governments to prevent diversions of precursor chemicals. It also noted that all Governments that had not already done so should take immediate action in establishing practical systems to monitor the movement of precursors, adding that such systems could be established with or without having relevant or comprehensive legislation in place. To assist in that endeavour, the Commission concluded that all Governments should re-examine the recommendations made in the report of the Board for 1994 on the implementation of article 12,[11] as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, and should take the steps described in the report of the Board for 1995 on the implementation of article 12.

27. While welcoming the continuing cooperation between Governments, the Commission endorsed the view of the Board that controls could be made more effective if there was a greater exchange of information on a regular and routine basis, either through the Board or directly between national authorities. It agreed that timely sharing of information, on a global basis, was essential if diversions were to be prevented and that Governments should continue to develop appropriate systems for sharing information so that they could identify and investigate suspicious transactions. Governments with such systems already in place were urged to use them to alert other Governments, as appropriate, through the Board, as soon as suspicious transactions had been identified and stopped.

28. Noting that free ports and free export processing zones had been frequently used as points of diversion, the Commission recalled that it was a treaty obligation to monitor closely the movements of precursors in such trading centres. It noted that Governments should provide for a mechanism to seize consignments of precursors when adequate grounds for suspicion had been established.

D. Action that States should take to broaden measures against money-laundering

29. In its resolution 5 (XXXIX) of 24 April 1996, the Commission expressed its awareness that the proceeds generated by drug trafficking and other illicit activities were being placed into banks and other legitimate financial institutions and that the ability of banks and other financial institutions to screen potentially criminal customers was a potent weapon in the fight against money-laundering. In the same resolution, the Commission specified measures that States and banks and other financial institutions should take to combat money-laundering.

E. Cooperation between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, and the Financial Action Task Force

30. In its resolution 5 (XXXIX), the Commission noted that the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities remained the standard by which measures against money-laundering adopted by the States concerned should be judged. In the same resolution, the Commission urged UNDCP, together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, to continue to work with the Financial Action Task Force and other relevant multilateral and regional institutions, in the fight against money-laundering and drug trafficking, with a view to strengthening international efforts in this field, and to review progress made by States in implementing the provisions of the 1988 Convention against money-laundering.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.

[5] *Commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.1).

[6] *Commentary on the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.6)

[7] *Commentary on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XI.5).

[8] *Cumulative Index 1994: National Laws and Regulations Relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI).

[9] *Cumulative Index 1991-1995: National Laws and Regulations Relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.5).

[10] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.4).

[11] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XI.1).

Annex I

STATUS OF ADHERENCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES AS AT 30 JUNE 1996

A. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol

1. The following 156 States are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[a] (underlined) or are parties to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol:[b]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

B. Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

2. The following 144 States are parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971:[c]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania,

Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

C. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

3. The following 132 States are parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:[d]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. On 31 December 1990 the European Community deposited its instrument of formal confirmation of the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

Notes

[a] Entry into force: 13 December 1964.
[b] Entry into force: 8 August 1975.
[c] Entry into force: 16 August 1976.
[d] Entry into force: 11 November 1990.

Annex II

LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO GOVERNMENTS BY UNDCP BETWEEN 1 JULY 1994 AND 30 JUNE 1996

A. Legal assistance missions

1. Between 1 July 1994 and 30 June 1996, legal assistance missions were carried out in the following countries or territories:

Albania, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zambia.

B. Regional legal workshops

2. Regional legal workshops were held in which the following countries or territories participated:

Albania, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cyprus, Comoros, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

C. Legal training workshops

3. Legal training workshops were held in which the following countries or territories participated:

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Yemen.